

Habitat and conservation status of molinillo (*Magnolia sambuensis*) and laurel arenillo (*Magnolia katiolum*), two endangered species from the lowland, Colombia

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Habitat and conservation status of molinillo (*Magnolia sambuensis*) and laurel arenillo (*Magnolia katiolum*), two endangered species from the lowland, Colombia

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Abstract

The conservation of the Magnoliaceae family is considered a priority worldwide, especially in Colombia, where all of its 36 species are seriously endangered while frustratingly little is known about their ecology. We therefore, assessed some ecological aspects of two lowland forest species: laurel arenillo (*Magnolia katiolum*) and molinillo (*M. sambuensis*). The first is an endemic species of the Urabá region in northwestern Colombia, and the second is distributed from Panama to Colombia along the Chocó Biogeographical region. Both species have a very low tree density and are found in forest stands that are disturbed by the timber exploitation of valuable woody species. The trees of both species had an average height of 26 m and shared similar environmental conditions such as soil (25°C) and air (28°C) temperatures, soil moisture (113%), and slope (25%). A redundancy analysis showed that each *Magnolia* species grows in a different community. Laurel arenillo was not a clear dominant species in a more diverse forest community, and was positively associated to altitude, longitudinal slope, and soil humidity. In contrast, molinillo was positively associated to air temperature and transversal slope and was negatively associated with longitudinal slope. This species was the most dominant in its community, which was less diverse than that of laurel arenillo. The last species should be considered a priority for conservation while the conservation status of molinillo should be further reviewed. Both species displayed large, fragrant, eye-catching flowers throughout most of the year.

Keywords

Magnolia, conservation, endangered species, Darién-Chocó region

Introduction

Magnoliaceae species are distributed along temperate and tropical forests of Southeast and East Asia, North America, The Antilles, and Central and South America, including Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil (Azuma, García-Franco, Rico-Gray, & Thien, 2001; Velásquez & Serna, 2005). In taxonomic terms, Magnoliaceae is divided into two sub-families: Liriodendroideae and Magnolioideae. The subfamily Magnolioideae is made up of the single genus *Magnolia*, which comprises all of the species found in North, Central and South America (Figlar & Nooteboom, 2004). The distribution patterns of Magnoliaceae in Central and South America suggests that this family prefers habitats with stable environmental conditions and advanced successional stages (Mejía, 1990).

In Colombia 36 *Magnolia* species have been recorded. These species grow between 0 and 2800 m asl and all species are catalogued in some extinction risk category (García, 2007; Samper & García, 2001). Due to their wide geographic distribution across the country, their

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uses among inhabitants, the accurate taxonomy and the resolution of their threat level, the Magnoliaceae group was chosen as a pilot group to implement the National Strategy for Plant Conservation (NSPC) (Samper & García, 2001), in concordance with the Global Conservation status given to the family Magnoliaceae, of which 147 species are listed under some category of extinction risk (Rivers, Beech, Murphy, & Olfield, 2016).

Considering that all *Magnolia* species in Colombia are endangered, and that a phylogenetic diversity index establishes that ancestral species are more relevant for conservation (Vane-Wright, Humphries, & Williams, 1991), the municipality of Mutatá (at tropical lowlands), located in the Urabá region at northwestern Colombia, might be regarded as the highest conservation priority site in the country, due to the presence of two basal species: *Magnolia katiolum* (Lozano) Govaerts (laurel arenillo), and *Magnolia sambuensis* (Pittier) Govaerts (molinillo). While the first species is a critically endangered (CR) species, the second was listed as a near threatened (NT) species. Both species belong to the subsection *Talauma*, which is considered the most primitive group among the Colombian magnolias (Serna, 2005).

According to the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) (Charrock, Olfield, & Wilson, 2014), these two species should be prioritized

for conservation not only due to their threat level, but also to tree scarcity and lack of public awareness of their endangerment status, despite their generalized use as woody species. The first record of laurel arenillo (*M. katiolum*) was made during the 1980s, particularly in Mutatá (Lozano, 1983), and the second was made in 2006 in the same town. However, only one tree was found despite a thorough search (Serna, 2011). In contrast, several records of molinillo (*M. sambuensis*) have been made from the Urabá region (Figure 1).

Based on the GSPC targets (Charrock et al., 2014), our objective was to verify the threat level of both species in the Urabá region, based on their population size, forest disturbance state and potential for reproduction, and use this as the basis for planning the conservation of laurel arenillo and molinillo in the Urabá region. This study addresses i) the habitats and forest communities in which they grow, and ii) the likely threats leading to their conservation status.

Methods

Study area

This study was conducted in the forests surrounding the towns of Chigorodó and Mutatá in the Urabá region at

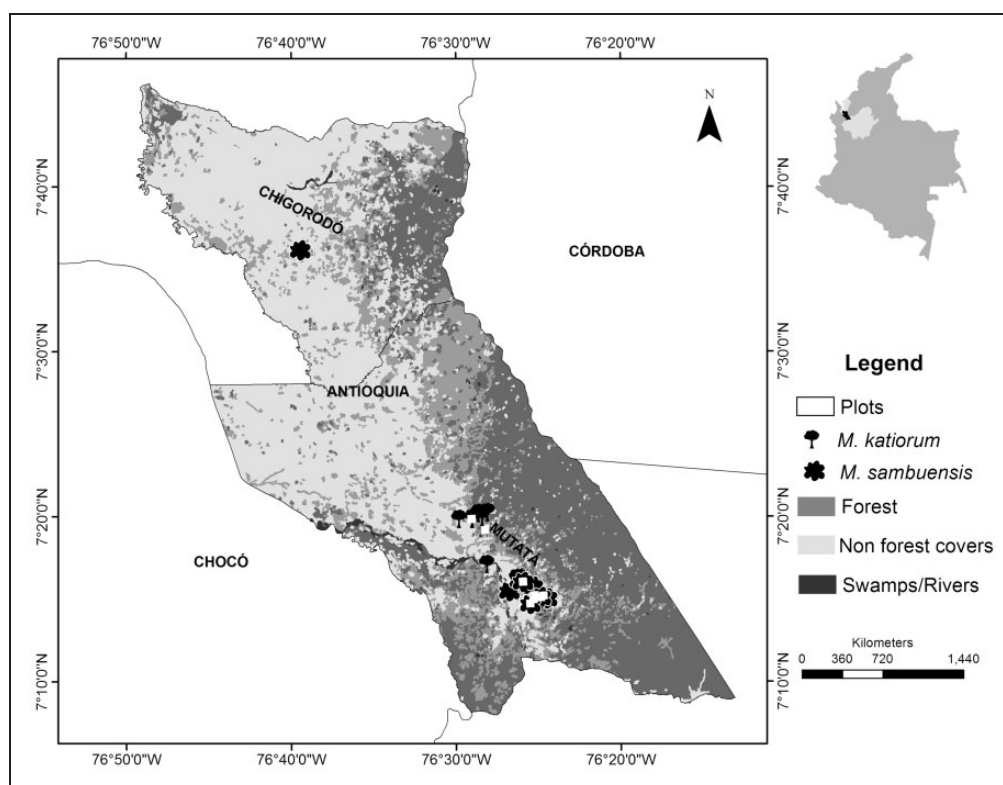


Figure 1. Location of the study area.

north western Colombia (Figure 1). The populations and individuals of both *Magnolia* species were found between 30 and 600 m asl and an average temperature of 28°C in very wet tropical forest, according to the life zone classification system (Holdridge, 1978).

Data collection

Random walks were carried out along the shores of the Mutatá River (7°14'44.4" N 76°25'30.9" W) and some of its tributaries, in order to locate trees based on information provided by villagers. Each tree and/or population found was georeferenced and properly marked. Next to each adult tree, the soil moisture and the air and soil temperatures were recorded. In order to compare attributes of the tree species of *Magnolia* (Total height, basal area) and their environmental variables (soil humidity and temperature, air temperature and altitude), One-way ANOVA and Tukey test were performed using R statistical program (R Development Core Team, 2014).

To characterize the forest communities where these species were found, 10 rectangular plots of 50 × 4 m (200 m²) were sampled for a total 2000 m². In each plot, all individuals with a diameter at breast height (DBH) ≥ 2.5 cm were recorded. Total height, DBH, phenological status and floral morphology were recorded for each tree. Botanical samples of individual trees were collected using the standard techniques for exsiccates. The specimens were processed at the HUA herbarium (Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín). The Catalogue of Vascular Plants of Antioquia (Idárraga, Ortiz, Callejas, & Merello, 2011) was used for species identification.

In order to rank the species values within the community, a modified importance value index (IVI) (Finol, 1976) was used based on the sum of its relative abundance and dominance. A redundancy analysis (RDA) was performed to establish the relationship among the flora communities associated with each *Magnolia* species and the measured environmental variables such as air temperature, soil humidity, altitude, transversal and longitudinal slopes. Biotic variables were also included such as species number/plot, IVI_*M. katiolum* and IVI_*M. sambuensis*. These analyses were performed using Canoco v. 4.56 (Ter Braak & Smilauer, 2009).

To understand the ecological processes determining the reproductive success of these species, information related to floral visitors, seed availability and germination was also recorded. Floral visitors were collected in traps located on the crown of three flowering laurel arenillo trees. The flowers were alcohol (30%) embedded to allure visitors. Flower buds and fruits ranging from the immature stage to the mature stage were observed between March 2010 and September 2012.

By conducting interviews with the local people, we gathered ethno-botanical information related to the

location of the *Magnolia* trees, as well as their uses, local value and any traditional knowledge related to these species from local people.

Ex situ propagation

Seed germination and the viability of *Magnolia* were assessed based on field observations. Similarly, two experiments on ex-situ seed germination were conducted at the National University of Colombia in Medellín. In the first experiment, 200 seeds of molinillo were moistened with 1% sodium hypochlorite for 15 minutes, before being sown in a previously sterilized 2:1 mixture of soil and sand, and subsequently grown under two contrasting light conditions: full exposure and darkness. The second experiment included 120 seeds of this species that were hydrated for 12 hours and sown in three different substrates: sand, organic soil and a 2:1 mixture of organic soil and sand. Seeds of laurel arenillo were not available at this time.

Results

Distribution and population size of *Magnolia* species

During field exploration, 24 adult trees of the two *Magnolia* species were recorded: 13 of laurel arenillo and 11 of molinillo. However, only two juveniles of laurel arenillo were found. All the trees were found in small forest relicts immersed in a matrix of grasslands and crops located on wide alluvial plains, along streams or river banks, or in relatively well-preserved forests at foothills. A few isolated trees were found along trails or in grasslands.

The adult trees of both species recorded during field exploration showed an average height of 24 m for laurel arenillo and 29 m for molinillo and average basal area of 0.112 m²/ha and 0.397 m²/ha respectively. However, both species shared similar micro-environmental conditions such as soil (25°C) and air (28°C) average temperatures, soil moisture (113%), and slope (25%). No significant differences were found between the environmental features where these species are growing. However, significant differences between the basal area ($F_{1,22} = 8.51$ and $p \leq 0.0079$) and tree height ($F_{1,22} = 5.22$, $p \leq 0.0322$) were recorded, being higher in the molinillo trees as shown in Figure 2. In addition, these analyses showed that the range of environmental conditions of laurel arenillo is wider.

Floristic composition and environmental variables of the communities

In the 10 sampling plots, 523 trees with a DBH ≥ 2.5 belonging to 120 species and 46 plant families were

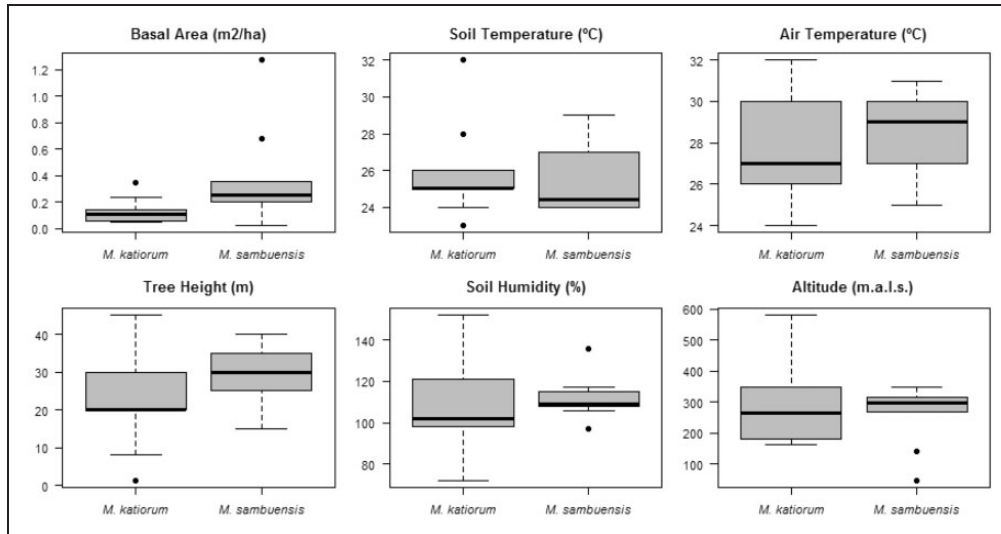


Figure 2. Environmental variables at the sampled sites containing *M. katorum* (laurel arenillo) and *M. sambuensis* (molinillo) trees. Significant differences between the two *Magnolia* species were indicated for the basal area and tree height. Asterisks indicate outliers.

recorded with an average of 54 trees/plot. Despite the environmental similarity, the RDA analysis showed that each *Magnolia* species grew in a different floristic community. The first two axes of the RDA with self-values of 0.369 and 0.235 explained 60.4% of the data variance. The IVI of laurel arenillo was positively related to altitude, longitudinal slope, soil humidity, and was negatively related to air temperature. On the other hand, molinillo was positively related to air temperature and transversal slope and was negatively related to longitudinal slope (Figure 3, Table 1).

The communities of both species showed contrasting characteristics. While the laurel arenillo was part of a more diverse community, it did not show a clear species dominance. On the other hand, molinillo was the most dominant species in its community which was less diverse (Table 2). However, the molinillo community showed a higher variability since in the RDA two plant communities could be identified as shown in Figure 3.

Laurel arenillo was associated with species such as *Alibertia patinoi*, *Brosimum guianense*, *Erythroxylum panamense*, *Guarea glabra*, *Matisia cordata*, *Miconia trinervia*, *Orphanodendron bernalii*, *Pentaclethra maculosa*, and *Socratea exorrhiza*, among others. This species composition suggests relatively preserved forests. Molinillo, on the other hand, was associated with species such as *Bunchosia macrophylla*, *Cecropia tessmanii*, *Chrysochlamys dependens*, *Huberodendron patinoi*, *Hyeronima scabrida*, *Ossaea* sp., *Psychotria acuminata*, *Pouteria multiflora* and *Tovomitia weddeliana*. These species as well as molinillo can be found in open canopy forests, suggesting that are tolerant to forest disturbances.

However, several species were common to both plant communities, such as *Amphirrhox longifolia*, *Castilla*

tunu, *Cynometra martiana*, *Dendropanax arboreum*, *Euterpe oleracea*, *Minuartia guianensis*, *Simira cordifolia*, *Simaruba amara* and *Unonopsis colombiana*. The forest composition of each community and their IVI values are shown in Appendix 1.

Some insights on reproductive biology and propagation

Based on a nearly two-year period observations, both species displayed large, fragrant, eye-catching flowers throughout most of the year. Molinillo began displaying buds in June and ended the flowering phase in September as ripening fruits began to appear. Ripe fruits and seeds were observed in October. However, in some cases, ripe fruits without dehiscence were found, which resulted in seed putrescence. Pieces of fruits were observed on the forest floor and were occasionally colonized by a fungus of the genus *Xylaria* (Figure 4).

Buds and flowers of laurel arenillo were observed from March through September. For this species, a much smaller fruit production was observed, and seeds could not be collected for propagation, despite having observed the flowers. One fruit was found in March 2010, and a fruit receptacle was observed in January 2012. Only remnants of a single ripe fruit were observed long after its dehiscence in April 2012 (Figure 4).

Regarding flower visitors, bees of the *Halictidae* family were the most obvious. Nocturnal moths of the families *Noctuidae* and *Geometridae* were also collected near the flowers of laurel arenillo and molinillo trees.

Data regarding the anthesis and pollination of both *Magnolia* species remain scarce, despite their importance for understanding the reproductive cycles of both species.

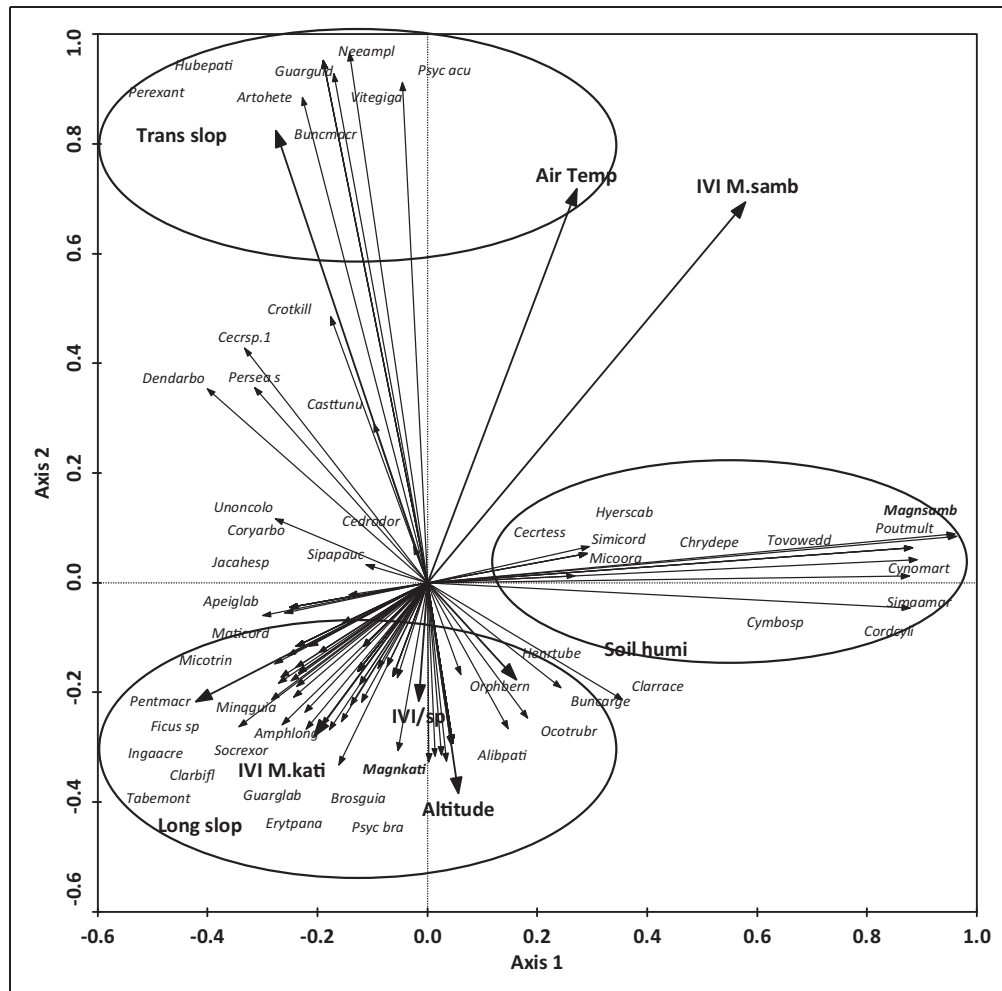


Figure 3. Biplot of the redundancy analysis (RDA) showing the species grouping along the first two axes and the environmental variables related to the species groups.

Table 1. Results of the redundancy analysis.

| Name | Regression/canonical coefficients | | Inter-set correlations | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Axis 1 | Axis 2 | Axis 1 | Axis 2 |
| Altitude | 1.163 | -0.629 | 0.055 | -0.379 |
| Longitudinal slope | 0.039 | 0.557 | -0.409 | -0.214 |
| Transversal slope | -0.727 | 0.366 | -0.267 | 0.812 |
| IVI/sp | -0.600 | 0.289 | -0.015 | -0.212 |
| IVImkati | -1.126 | 0.354 | -0.199 | -0.275 |
| IVIm samb | 0.498 | 0.446 | 0.561 | 0.683 |
| EnvirTem | 0.499 | 0.629 | 0.263 | 0.707 |
| SoilHumi | 0.525 | 0.125 | 0.157 | -0.174 |

Trees producing flowers and buds year round are very rare, suggesting that the flowers may fall off or are aborted prior to the fruit formation stage. Insects that attack the gynoecium (Figure 4) or immature fruits

(Yepes, 2007) could also influence fruit formation. When fruits are formed as in the case of molinillo, they might reach maturity without opening.

Seeds from fruits picked from the ground beneath 25- to 30- m-tall mother trees of molinillo were used in the two germination experiments. In the first experiment with 200 seeds, only three seeds germinated: two at full exposure and the other in the dark. In the second experiment with 120 seeds and three different substrates, 33 seeds germinated as follows: 13 in the sand substrate, 11 in the soil-sand mixture, and nine in the forest soil substrate (Figure 5).

Discussion

Distribution and population size of Magnolia species

Magnolias in the Urabá region are rare and difficult to find, not only due to their characteristic rareness, but also because of forest fragmentation. Similar situations have

Table 2. Features of communities associated to each *Magnolia* species group.

| Group | Plot | Average basal area/plot (m ² /ha) | Av. H (m) | No. trees | No. Species | Shannon Index |
|-------|----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | 5 | 1,6614 | 11,1 | 35 | 22 | 3,82 |
| 2 | 4,7 | 1,1933 | 5,7 | 82 | 34 | 3,14 |
| 3 | 1,2,3,6,8,9,10 | 0,7495 | 9,9 | 406 | 108 | 4,26 |



Figure 4. *Magnolia sambuensis* (molinillo): a) flower bud, b) flower bud and gynoecium, c) unripe fruit, d) *Xylaria* sp. on a fruit. *M. katiolum* (laurel arenillo): e) gynoecium, f) female stage, g) male stage, h) flower closed after female stage, i) gynoecium attacked by an unknown insect, j) unripe fruit.

been reported for other Colombian species such as *M. guatapensis*, *M. jardinensis* and *M. polyhypsophylla* in Andean cloud forests (Gómez, 2011). An additional difficulty for locating trees arose from the common names given to these species by local people. According to herbaria records, the common name “almanegra” actually refers to the species *O. bernalii* (Serna, 2011). According to sawyers in the area, the common name of *M. katiolum* is “guacharaco” or “laurel arenillo”; the latter name is used more often. Interestingly, forestry workers complain

that when this species is cut with the chainsaw, it damages (wears out) the chain saw blades. Obviously, this is not well appreciated by the loggers. However, other inhabitants have stated that these species were widespread in the past but are currently rare due to wood overharvesting.

Regarding species composition of the communities, all sampling sites were located in moderately preserved forests except for the highly disturbed plot 6, which was associated with laurel arenillo and was characterized by several pioneer species such as *Urera baccifera*, *Piper*

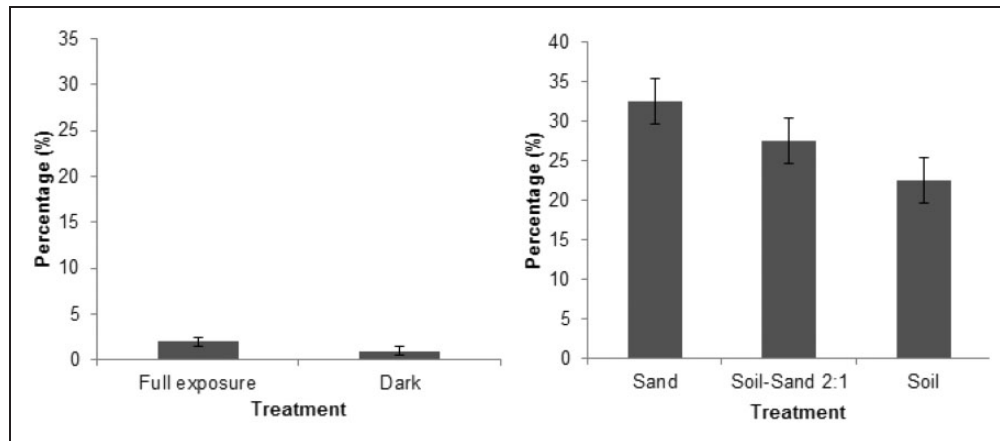


Figure 5. Percentage of seed germination in two experiments. a. Full exposure and dark treatments ($n = 200$), b. Substrate treatments using seeds soaked for 12 hr ($n = 40$ per treatment).

auritum and *S. cordifolia*. This suggests that this area had been recently disturbed, as these dominant species belong to the Urticaceae, Rubiaceae and Piperaceae families, respectively (Guariguata & Ostertag, 2002).

Of the 10 most important species, according to the IVI of both communities, at least three belong to *Rubiaceae* family. This is one of the most abundant families in Colombia (Mendoza & Jiménez, 2004) and is common not only in preserved forest ecosystems but also in disturbed areas. In contrast, species such as *C. biflora* (Moraceae), *C. martiana* (Fabaceae), *S. exorrhiza* (Arecaceae) and *M. guianensis* (Olacaceae) are typical of well-preserved forests with low light availability. These differences in species composition might indicate that laurel arenillo inhabits forests that are relatively less disturbed compared to molinillo. However, the floristic composition suggests a high successional process in both forests.

As with several American (Cruz, Vega, & Jiménez, 2008; Dieringer & Espinosa, 1994; Dillon & Sánchez, 2009; Sánchez & Pineda, 2006; Tobe, 2000; Vásquez-García et al., 2013; Weaver, 1997) and Asian (Si, 2000; Xie, Fu, Zeng, Lui, Wen, & Zhong, 2012) magnolias, these two species grow in diverse forests, but are not dominant in them. They also typically exhibit low population densities and are considered rare. However, in some disturbed broad leaf forests in the United States, *M. grandiflora* may be the dominant species (Batista & Platt, 2003; Kwit & Platt, 2003).

Some insights on reproductive biology and propagation

Regarding the pollination process, studies have shown that *Magnolia* flowers are protogynous (Thien, 1974) in order to avoid or minimize self-pollination, such that on day 1 of functional flowering (female stage), the stigmas

are receptive for only some hours before and upon the opening of the first flower, while the stamens remain immature. Overnight, the flower closes (i.e., the tepals reflex over gynoecium). On day 2 (male stage), the flower re-opens with ripe stamens that usually detach from the androecium as they dehisce pollen, while the stigmas are no longer receptive. In most *Magnolia* species, female and male stages are separated by c. 24 hours (Dieringer & Espinosa, 1994).

Although it is known that individual flowers of temperate species can last from two to four days, the stigmatic receptivity and the pollen maturity and viability for several *Magnolia* species remain unknown (Dieringer & Espinosa, 1994; Matsuki, Tateno, Shibata, & Isagi, 2008; Thien et al., 1998).

For many *Magnolia* species, bees have been reported to be effective pollinators (Wang, Wang, Liu, Wang, & Shen, 2005). However, in previous studies of magnolias from other countries, most insects were found consuming the flowers rather than pollinating them. Conversely, moths have not been reported to be pollinators but have been reported to be fruit consumers (Yepes, 2007). The role of insects in *Magnolia* pollination in Colombia remains unclear, and knowledge of pollination systems remains limited, especially in tropical America. This limitation may be associated with difficulties of observing pollinators, especially their movements from plant to plant (Thien et al., 1998), due to the difficulty of climbing high trees. Additionally, the existence of a few sparse individuals complicates the observation process as well as the capture of pollinators. Moreover, these species may be self-compatible, as reported for other Magnoliaceae (Thien et al., 1998).

The lack of dehiscence in fruits of molinillo may have been associated with heavy rains and/or long periods of rain that characterized the year 2010 compared to 2011 (METEOMANZ, 2015).

Although we do not know the exact cause of the low germination percentage for seeds of molinillo, we suspect that it is related to the short-term viability that has been recorded for some seeds of *Magnolia* or to improper storage (it took approximately 8 hours to transport the seeds from the field to the lab, under uncontrolled environmental conditions). Nevertheless, the germination percentage of magnolias may vary significantly depending on the species and/or treatment used, as shown in Appendix 2 (Cao et al., 2012; Chalermglin, 2012; Li, Zhou, Chen, & Liu, 2000).

Implications for conservation

Both *Magnolia* species from Urabá region are scarce and must be protected. Indeed, laurel arenillo is critically endangered and should be considered a conservation priority. Despite the fact that molinillo produces large fruits bearing considerable numbers of seeds, individual trees are still uncommon. Thus, seeds of this species should be carefully stored in order to achieve higher germination rates. molinillo should be upgraded to “vulnerable” from its current “near threatened” category. Another concern about reproduction of both species is the presence of both flower stages (male and female) on the same tree that suggests self-compatibility which could produce inbreeding and thus, production of non-viable seeds. Further exploration of new populations of both *Magnolia* species in the National Natural Park Los Katíos and adjacent areas, would allow a more accurate classification of the threat status of these species.

Although both species were observed to cohabit, laurel arenillo is positively related to altitude. That means, this species may be found at higher elevations compared to molinillo, which may be more abundant at lower

elevations. On the other hand, laurel arenillo was found in more diverse forests while molinillo persists in less diverse forests being favored by cleared areas.

People and environmental government representatives (municipality and CORPOURABA) attended the meetings organized by this project in order to familiarize them with the threat risk of both species and what must be done to protect them. Everyone was receptive to these kinds of initiatives. Because of the difficulty in locating individual *Magnolia* trees and populations, it is important to (1) make local inhabitants of this region aware of the need of stop cutting these species, and (2) to inform governmental and scientific authorities of the urgency of data collection in order to design and implement management and conservation programs. Regarding propagation efforts, continuous monitoring of the trees is needed to ensure effective seed collection, as the most appropriate method to propagate these species is through ex-situ propagation from seeds. Once the germplasm has been procured, trials should be implemented in each municipality to develop effective protocols for proper seed processing methods and seedling transportation, thereby reducing the mortality rate. Projects of this type should be developed over the coming 5- to 10-year period.

Despite efforts to collect visiting insects in order to characterize the pollination of these protogynous flowers, none of the insects collected could be linked to pollination, and hence, their role in reproduction of these tropical *Magnolia* species remains in doubt. Advanced studies related to the reproductive biology of *Magnolia* in Colombia are paramount. It is necessary to standardize the collection methods and the timing and depth of sampling since these processes are poorly described for tropical *Magnolia* species.

Appendix

Appendix 1. IVI of the species associated to *M. katorum* (laurel arenillo) and *M. sambuensis* (molinillo).

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|---------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Adelobotrys adscendens</i> (Sw.) Triana | Hoja de solimán, Hoja dulce | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 0,799 | |
| <i>Alibertia bertieriflora</i> K. Schum. | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 0,803 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|---|----------|---|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Alibertia patinoi</i> (Cuatrec) Delprete & C.H. Perss. | Borojó | | | www.tropicos.org | 4,609 | |
| <i>Alibertia verrucosa</i> Moore | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,652 | |
| <i>Alseis blackiana</i> Hemsl. | Aceituno, Hueso, Palo guitarro | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/ nombrescomunes/ | 0,842 | |
| <i>Alseis yucatanensis</i> Standley | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,696 | |
| <i>Amphirrhox longifolia</i> (A. St.-Hil.) Spreng. | Blanquillo | Bolivia | | www.tropicos.org | 12,079 | 4,458 |
| <i>Apeiba glabra</i> Aubl. | Corcho | | | www.tropicos.org | 6,951 | 3,619 |
| <i>Ardisia standleyana</i> P.H. Allen | Frutita de Paloma | | | The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. http:// www.iucnredlist.org | 0,822 | 2,574 |
| <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. | Yaco, Yaca, Árbol del pan | Colombia | Jackfruit, Jak-fruit | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Cyndy Parr, Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), NCBI Taxonomy, uBio in EOL | 2,749 | 10,542 |
| <i>Aspidosperma</i> sp. | Carreto | | | www.tropicos.org | 0,803 | |
| <i>Asterogyne martiana</i> (H. Wendl.) H. Wendl. ex Hemsl. | Cortadera, Rabihorca | | | Henderson, A., Galeano, G. Bernal, R. 1995. Field guide to the Palms of the Americas. Princeton University Press. 352 p. | 0,813 | |
| <i>Brosimum guianense</i> (Aubl.) Huber | Azulito, Bordón, Coca, Fruta de pava, Guáimaro, Lechero, Limoncillo, Memecucú, Mestizo, Muí, Oquendo, Palo brasil, Yema de huevo | Colombia | Guiana brosimum, Bastard breadnut | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Integrated Taxonomic | 4,51 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|--|----------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Brosimum utile</i> (Kunth) <i>Pittier</i> | Árbol de leche, Árbol vaca, Árbol vaco, Avichure, Caucho, Granadillo, Guáimaro, Lechero, Lechoso, Mare, Marimá, Marimari, Mestizo, Perillo, Sande, Tururí, Vaco, Yumbá | Colombia | Cow tree, cow bread-nut tree | Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL | 1,135 | |
| <i>Brownea angustiflora</i> <i>Poco</i> | Flor de mayo | | | www.tropicos.org | 0,955 | |
| <i>Bunchosia argentea</i> (Jacq.) DC. | Ciruela de monte, Ciruelo. | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 3,696 | |
| <i>Bunchosia macrophylla</i> <i>Rose ex Donn. Sm.</i> | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | | 5,214 |
| <i>Byrsonima hypoleuca</i> <i>Turcz.</i> | Quina | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 2,447 | |
| <i>Calyptranthes speciosa</i> <i>Sagot</i> | Berraquillo, Chontaduro blanco, Poro | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 2,705 | |
| <i>Castilla elastica</i> Sessé | Árbol de caucho, Árbol de caucho negro, Árbol del caucho, Cauchillo, Caucho, Caucho blanco, Caucho de pará, Caucho hembra, Caucho negro, Iparo | Colombia | Panama rubber tree | Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de | 2,08 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|---|--|----------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Castilla elastica</i> subsp. <i>costaricana</i> (Liebm.) C.C. Berg | Árbol de caucho, Árbol de caucho negro, Árbol del caucho, Cauchillo, Caucho, Caucho blanco, Caucho de pará, Caucho hembra, Caucho negro, Iparo | Colombia | Panama rubbertree | Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 1,649 | |
| <i>Castilla tunu</i> Hemsl. | Castilla, Cauchillo, Cauchillo de ras- trojo, Caucho, Caucho negro | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 5,226 | 8,471 |
| <i>Cecropia</i> sp.1 | Yarumo | Colombia | | www.tropicos.org | 5,084 | 4,459 |
| <i>Cecropia</i> sp.2 | Yarumo | Colombia | | www.tropicos.org | 1,263 | |
| <i>Cecropia</i> sp.3 | Yarumo | Colombia | | www.tropicos.org | 0,896 | |
| <i>Cecropia tessmannii</i> Mildbr. | Yarumo | Colombia | | www.tropicos.org | | 4,499 |
| <i>Cedrela odorata</i> L. | Cedro, Cedro rosado, Cedro cebollo, Cedro amargo, Bastardo, Cedro bastardo, Cedro blanco, Cedro caoba, Cedro caobo, Cedro cebollín, Cedro cebollino, Cedro clavel, Cedro col- orado, Cedro gallo, Cedro hembra, Cedro macho, Cedro oloroso, Cedro rojo, Cedro santo, Poporó | Colombia | Cigar-box wood, Red cedar | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Michael Frankis, IUCN Red List, uBio, IUCN Red List in EOL | 0,85 | 2,563 |
| <i>Chrysochlamys dependen- dens</i> Planch. & <i>Triana</i> | Chagualo, Coloradito, Impamo, Negrito, Rapabarbo, Salcillo, Zanca de araña, Zanco de araña | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | | 3,041 |
| <i>Cissampelos andromor- pha</i> DC. | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,899 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Clarisia biflora</i> Ruiz & Pav. | Cauchillo, Cauchillo colorao, Cauchillo de loma, Dinde, Dinde mora, Dinde negro, Guayacán, Lecheperra, Lechero blanco, Lechero colorado, Lechero plomo, Lechoso, Mare dinde, Mora, Oquendo, Perillo, Sande, Yambó, Yumbá | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 6,68 | 2,667 |
| <i>Clarisia racemosa</i> Ruiz & Pav. | Pelacara, Arracacho, Arracacha, Chingongo, Dinde, Guariuba, Guayacán, Juansoco de la sabana, Justarrazón, Mora, Palo amarillo, Pelacar, Sande mora | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 3,582 | |
| <i>Clathrotropis brachyepetala</i> (Tul.) Kleinhoonte | Sapán, Vaino, Aromata | Colombia and others | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ , uBio in EOL | 0,98 | |
| <i>Cnemidaria choricarppa</i> (Maxon) R. M. Tryon | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,701 | |
| <i>Cordia cylindrostachya</i> (Ruiz & Pav.) Roem. & Schult | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | | 2,745 |
| <i>Corynostylis arborea</i> (L.) S.F. Blake | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 3,118 | |
| <i>Croton killipianus</i> Croizat | Algodón, Algodoncillo, Balso blanco | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 3,012 | 6,228 |
| <i>Croton smithianus</i> Croizat | Sangregao, Sangregado, Candelero, Drago, Guacamayo, | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de | 2,625 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|---|---|----------|----------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| | Sangrerillo, Sangrero | | | las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/ nombrescomunes/ Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 0,822 | |
| <i>Cyathea petiolata</i> (Hock) R. M. Tryon | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | | 2,558 |
| <i>Cymbopetalum</i> sp. | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 5,238 | 7,669 |
| <i>Cynometra martiana</i> (Hayne) J.F. Macbr | Unkown | | | | 1,363 | |
| <i>Dendrobangia</i> sp. | Unkown | | | | 9,479 | 13,837 |
| <i>Dendropanax arboreum</i> (L.) Decne. & Planch. | | | Angelica tree | Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio | | |
| <i>Dendropanax caucanus</i> (Harms) Harms | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,938 | |
| <i>Diospyros</i> sp. | Unkown | | | | 0,827 | |
| <i>Erythroxylum panamense</i> Turcz | Alcarreto | | | | 4,327 | |
| <i>Eschweilera calyculata</i> Pittier | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 0,808 | |
| <i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart. | Naidí, Asaí de pará, Manaca brasilera, Maquenco, Maquenque, Murrapo, Palma murrapo, Palma naidí, Palma triste, Palmicha, Pará, Tapafrio | Colombia | Acai, Assai palm | Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio, Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/ nombrescomunes/ | 0,934 | 2,564 |
| <i>Ficus daphniphylla</i> Miq. | Bibosi palomo, Mata-pau | | | uBio, IUCN Red List in EOL | 2,119 | |
| <i>Ficus</i> sp. I | Unkown | | | | 3,129 | |
| <i>Fusaea longifolia</i> (Aubl.) Saff. | Fuáia (Portuguese) | | | uBio in EOL | 1,609 | |
| <i>Garcinia madruno</i> (Kunth) Hammel | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 0,812 | |
| <i>Guarea glabra</i> Vahl. | | | Alligatorwood | Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL | 5,976 | |
| <i>Guarea guidonia</i> (L.) Sleumer | | | American muskwood | Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL | | 2,786 |
| <i>Guatteria</i> sp. I | Unkown | | | | 2,499 | |
| <i>Gustavia gracillima</i> Miers | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 2,22 | 3,478 |
| <i>Gustavia speciosa</i> (Kunth) DC. | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 2,24 | |
| <i>Gustavia superba</i> (Kunth) O. Berg | Membrillo | | | uBio in EOL | 2,178 | |
| <i>Hasseltia floribunda</i> Kunth | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,249 | 3,574 |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|---|----------|---|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katiorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Henriettela tuberculosa</i> (Donn. Sm.) L.O. Williams | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 3,748 | |
| <i>Herrania albiflora</i> Goudot. | | | Cacao du Pérou (French) | inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel in EOL | 1,148 | 2,594 |
| <i>Huberodendron patinoi</i> Cuatrec. | Carrá, Naguare, Carrás, Ceiba sama, Ceiba samá, Coco volador, Masábalo, Volador | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/ nombrescomun/ | | 17,632 |
| <i>Hyeronima scabrida</i> (Tul.) Muell. Arg. | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | | 3,491 |
| <i>Inga acreana</i> Harms | Guamo, Guamo machete | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.e- du.co/ nombrescomun/ | 5,776 | 2,68 |
| <i>Inga acrocephala</i> Steud. | Chalahuite | | | uBio in EOL | 2,623 | |
| <i>Inga edulis</i> Mart. | Inga, Guamo, Guama, Churimo, Guaba del putumayo, Guabo, Guamillo, Guamillo de rastrojo, Guamita, Guamo bejuco, Guamo chairus, Guamo churimo, Guamo de mico, Guamo de osito hormi- guero, Guamo largo, Guamo macho, Guamo perrero, Guamo rabo de mico, Guamo santafereño, Guauero, Látigo | | Pois Doux, Ice cream bean, Icecreambean | uBio in EOL, Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.e- du.co/nombresco- mun/ ; Megan Wannarka, NCBI Taxonomy, uBio, Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), Megan Wannarka in EOL | 1,089 | |
| <i>Jacaranda hesperia</i> Dugand | Chingalé, Gualanday, Cunite, Curnique, Curnite, Pinguasi, Pulga, Tunisco, Vainillo | | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http:// www.biovirtual.unal.e- du.co/ nombrescomun/ | 3,37 | 2,853 |
| <i>Lacistema aggregatum</i> (P.J. Bergius) Rusby | Kapawari muyu (Quechua) | | Cemp wood | Species 2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life: April 2013 in EOL | 0,923 | |
| <i>Mabea occidentalis</i> Benth. | Cenizo, Mare blanco | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. | 2,713 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|---|----------|--|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. kationum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Machaerium kegelii</i> Meisn. | Uña de gato | Colombia | | Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 1,083 | |
| <i>Maclura tinctoria</i> (L.) D. Don ex Steud. | Mora grande, Dinde, Mora, Moral, Ají mora, Avinje, Espino mora, Fustete, Insira, Laurel mora, Morajil, Moral fustete, Morita, Morito, Morón, Mucho, Palo amarillo, Palo de mora, Palo mora, Palo moro, Rabito | Colombia | Fustic tree, Drug fustic tree, Fustic tree, Indian mulberry, Yellow Wood | C. Michael Hogan, uBio, Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) in EOL | 0,81 | |
| <i>Magnolia kationum</i> (Lozano) Govaerts | Almanegra de uraba, Guacharaco, laurel arenillo | Colombia | | The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. http://www.iucnredlist.org ; this work | 6,699 | |
| <i>Magnolia sambuensis</i> (Pittier) Govaerts | Molinillo guanabano, Molinillo, Charambirá, Copachí | Colombia | | The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. http://www.iucnredlist.org ; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 1,274 | 39,097 |
| <i>Matisia cordata</i> Bonpl. | Zapote, Sapote, Chupachupa, Zapote chupachupa | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 3,254 | |
| <i>Miconia oraria</i> Wurdack | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 2,42 | 4,568 |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|---|--|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katiorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Miconia smaragdina</i> <i>Naudin</i> | Nigüito | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 0,815 | |
| <i>Miconia</i> sp. 1 | Unkown | | | | 1,118 | |
| <i>Miconia</i> sp. 2 | Unkown | | | | 0,815 | |
| <i>Miconia trinervia</i> (Sw.) <i>D. Don ex Loudon</i> | Tuno, Mora, Morochillo, Oreganito, Tuno blanco | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 6,047 | |
| <i>Minquartia guianensis</i> <i>Aubl.</i> | Wamania, Acapú, Ahumado, Ahumao, Acapú negro, Acaricuara, Aceituno, Acupú, Ahumado caque-teño, Ahumado de hoja pequeña, Ahumado pajarito, Ahumado pedro, Arrayán, Barbasco, Barbasco ahumado, Barbasco negro, Curichichi, Cuyubi, Guacapurana, Guacurí, Trúntago | Colombia | Black manwood | IUCN Red List, uBio in EOL; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 8,148 | 4,153 |
| <i>Musa ornata</i> Roxb. | Unkown | | Flowering banana, French plantain | NCBI Taxonomy, uBio in EOL | 2,641 | 2,575 |
| <i>Neea amplifolia</i> Donn. <i>Sm.</i> | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 0,863 | 6,254 |
| <i>Ocotea insularis</i> (Meisn.) Mez | Laurel, Jigua, Jigua blanco, Jigua pava, Laurel blanco | | Laurel sassafras | uBio in EOL; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 2,5 | |
| <i>Ocotea leucoxydon</i> (Sw.) <i>Mez</i> | Hígado del diablo, Hígado de diablo | | loblolly sweetwood | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. | 1,89 | 2,546 |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|---|----------|--------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Ocotea rubrinervis</i> Mez. | Comino | Colombia | | Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL | 3,836 | |
| <i>Orphanodendron bernalii</i> Barneby & J.W. Grimes | Tirateté, Almanegra | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 3,241 | |
| <i>Ossaea</i> sp. | Unkown | | | | 1,245 | 7,054 |
| <i>Ouratea lucens</i> (Kunth) Engl | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,983 | |
| <i>Pentaclethra maculoba</i> (Willd.) Kuntze | Dormilón, Capitancillo, Aserrín, Laurel | Colombia | Gavilán Tree | C. Michael Hogan in EOL; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 4,379 | |
| <i>Perebea xanthochyma</i> H. Karst. | Cauchillo, Cauchillo de loma, Cerezo, Gure, Lechoso, Pampanillo | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 4,194 | |
| <i>Persea</i> sp. | Unkown | | | | 4,664 | 5,448 |
| <i>Picramnia gracilis</i> Tul. | Arrayán | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 2,014 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | | IVI/Group | |
|---|--|----------|------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | Sources | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Piper auritum</i> Kunth. | Santamaría de anís, Yerba santa, Anisillo, Santamaría, Santamarianí, Santamarianís, Señora maria anís | Colombia | Vera cruz pepper | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), NatureServe resource, uBio | 2,49 | |
| <i>Piper conceptionis</i> Trel. | Unkown | | | | 1,45 | |
| <i>Pleurothyrium</i> sp. | Unkown | | | | 2,461 | |
| <i>Posoqueria latifolia</i> (Rudge) Roem. & Schult. | Jazmín de embarcadero, Jazmín de monte, Azuceno, Azuceno de monte, Borojón, Borojocillo, Cachaco, Café, Cafeto de monte, Calabacillo, Calabazo, Churumbelo, Clavo, Dicharachero, Falso borojón, Fruto de pava, Granizo, Guayabo, Guayabo de flor, Lombrirera, Fruta de mono, Guayaba de mono | | Jicarita | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; NCBI Taxonomy, uBio in EOL | 1,629 | |
| <i>Pourouma</i> sp.1 | Unkown | | | | 0,815 | |
| <i>Pouteria cuspidata</i> (A. DC.) Baehni | Caimitillo, Caimo amarillo, Caimo sapo, Palo de almidón, Popay, Popay de sapo | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 0,885 | |
| <i>Pouteria multiflora</i> (A. DC.) Eyma | Hakaba, Jacana, Caimito, Lengua de vaca, Lengüevaca, Ojo de venado | | Bullytree | uBio, Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) in EOL; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 1,094 | 5,661 |
| <i>Pouteria</i> sp. | Unkown | | | | 1,533 | |
| <i>Protium calanense</i> Cuatrec. | Anime | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. | 0,827 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|--|----------|---------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Protium sp. l</i> | Unkown | | | Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | | 5,124 |
| <i>Psychotria acuminata Benth.</i> | Cordoncillo paramero | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 4,998 | 37,47 |
| <i>Psychotria brachybotrya Müll. Arg.</i> | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 10,024 | 4,435 |
| <i>Psychotria deflexa DC.</i> | Comida de danta | Colombia | nodding wild coffee | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL | 0,823 | |
| <i>Simarouba amara Aubl.</i> | Cedrillo, Aceituno, Aliso, Amargo, Arenillo blanco, Caratero, Chapul, Cimarrú, Garza, Luna, Machaco, Manciribo, Marfil, Marfil otara, Marupá, Nogal, Olivo silvestre, Palo blanco, Papelillo, Pavito | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 1,737 | 6,661 |
| <i>Simira cordifolia (Hook. F.) Steyerm.</i> | Pijiño, Paragatán, Paragatá, Brasil de loma, Brasilete colorado, Guacamayo caspi, Palo brasil, Palo de arará, Palo guacamayo, Rojo manglillo | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 4,094 | 13,522 |
| <i>Siparuna pauciflora (Beurl.) A. DC.</i> | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 3,265 | 2,605 |
| | | Colombia | Walking Palm | | 10,251 | 2,541 |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|--|----------|----------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katiorum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Socratea exorrhiza</i> (Mart.) H. Wendl | Zancona, Palma mulata, Araco, Cachuda zancona, Chuapo, Crespa, Jira, Jira patona, Jira zancona, Maquenque patudo, Pachúa zancona, Palma araña, Palma patona, Palma zancona, Patona, Patuda, Pona lisa, Raíza, Rallador, Yarıpa zancona | | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; C. Michael Hogan in EOL | | |
| <i>Sorocea pubivena</i> subsp. <i>hirtella</i> (Mildbr.) C.C. Berg | Cresta de guacamaya, Palo de lombriz | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 1,533 | |
| <i>Tabernaemontana alba</i> Mill. | | | White milkwood | Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL | 3,748 | 2,564 |
| <i>Tovomita weddelliana</i> Planch. & Triana | Rapabarbo, Araño, Pata de araña, Chagualito, Cucharo, Lengua de potro, Lengua de vaca, Manglecillo, Orejemula, Oyoco, Tiraco, Viga de pajarito, Zanca de araña, Zancoaraña | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | | 3,008 |
| <i>Trichilia pleeana</i> (A. Juss.) C. DC. | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 1,943 | |
| <i>Triplaris</i> sp. | Unkown | | | | 1,282 | |
| <i>Unonopsis colombiana</i> Maas & Westra | Unkown | | | Encyclopedia of Life. EOL. http://eol.org/ | 9,647 | 5,361 |
| <i>Ureia baccifera</i> (L.) Gaudich. | Ortiga, Pringamoza, Bosopa, Ortiga blanca, Ortiga morada, Ortiga negra, Ortigo, Ortigo blanco, Pringamoza arbórea, Pringamoza blanca, Pringamoza de caballo, Pringamoza dientona, Pringamoza | Colombia | Scratchbush | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ ; Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS), uBio in EOL | 2,416 | |

(continued)

Appendix I. Continued

| Scientific names | Common name | | | Sources | IVI/Group | |
|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| | Spanish | Country | English | | <i>M. katiolum</i> | <i>M. sambuensis</i> |
| <i>Viola dixonii</i> Little | negra, Yuyo, Cadillo, Chichicaste Cuángare, Nuánamo, Chalviandé | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 2,883 | 5,516 |
| <i>Viola elongata</i> (Benth.) Warb. | Sangretoro, Mamita, Cabo de hacha, Carnevaca, Cuajo, Cujupa, Cumala, Falsa sangretoro, Falso sangretoro, Fierro amarillo, Guarutata, Hacha cabo, Mamita pequeña, Mamito, Mamito de hoja ancha, Nuánamo, Nuánamo puntelanza, Otobo, Sangre de toro bajito, Sebo | Colombia | | Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 0,805 | |
| <i>Viola surinamensis</i> (Rol. ex Rottb.) Warb. | Chalviande, Cuajo, Sangretoro, Cumalá blanca, Cumalá blanco, Mamito, Nuámano, Nuánamo, Sangretoro de bajo, Sebo, Ucuca | Colombia and others | Dollywood, Baboonwood | Medicinal Plants of the Guianas, IUCN Red List, uBio in EOL; Bernal, R., G. Galeano, A. Rodríguez, H. Sarmiento y M. Gutiérrez. 2016. Nombres Comunes de las Plantas de Colombia. http://www.biovirtual.unal.edu.co/nombrescomunes/ | 1,813 | |
| <i>Vitex divaricata</i> Sw. | Higuerillo | | | Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) in EOL | 1,948 | |
| <i>Vitex gigantea</i> Kunth | Tarumacillo | | | uBio in EOL | | 2,846 |

Appendix 2. Germination rates of *Magnolia* species from Asia and America under different treatments.

| Species | Common name | Source | Germination Rate (%) | Treatment | Location | Source |
|--|-------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>M. aromatica</i> (Dandy) V.S. Kumar | 香木莲 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 5 | | Changsha, China | Cao et al., 2012 |
| <i>M. baillonii</i> Pierre | 合果含笑 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 2–42 | | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. balansae</i> A. DC. | 苦梓含笑 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 10–43 | | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. chapensis</i> (Dandy) Sima | 乐昌含笑 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 33–53 | | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. citrata</i> Noot. & Chalermglin | unknown | | 1 | | Thailand | Chalermglin, 2012 |
| <i>M. delavayi</i> Franchet. | unknown | | 4 | Stored 1 month | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. duclouxii</i> Finet & Gagnep. | 川滇木莲 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 36 | Stored 2 months | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. espinalii</i> (Lozano) Govaerts | hojarasco de Espinal | The IUCN Red list of Threatened species. http://www.iucnredlist.org | 60 | Full exposure | Antioquia, Colombia | Gómez, 2011 |
| <i>M. foveolata</i> (Merr. Ex Dandy) Figlar | 金叶含笑 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 49–60 | Dark | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. grandis</i> (Hu & W.C. Cheng) V.S. Kumar | 大果木莲 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 4 | Stored 3 months | Changsha, China | Cao et al., 2012 |
| <i>M. guatapensis</i> (Lozano) Govaerts | Almanegra de Guatapé | The IUCN Red list of Threatened species. http://www.iucnredlist.org | 56 | Stored 4 months | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. hermandezii</i> (Lozano) Govaerts | Molinillo del río Cauca | The IUCN Red list of Threatened species. http://www.iucnredlist.org | 44 | Stored 7 months | Antioquia, Colombia | Gómez, 2011 |
| <i>M. insignis</i> Wall. | 红花木莲 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 0 | Without water | Antioquia, Colombia | Gómez, 2011 |
| <i>M. maudiae</i> (Dunn) Figlar | 梁山含笑 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 46–94 | 12-hour watering | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. mediocris</i> (Dandy) Figlar | 苦梓 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 14–40 | | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |
| | | | 50–56 | | Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 |

(continued)

Appendix 2. Continued

| Species | Common name | Source | Germination Rate (%) | Treatment | Location | Source |
|---|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>M. dandyi</i> Gagnep | 大毛叶木莲 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 31 | | Changsha, China | Cao et al., 2012 |
| <i>M. odora</i> (Chun) Figlar & Noot. | 观光木 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 25–83 17.5 | | Guangzhou, China Guangzhou, China | Li et al., 2000 Li et al., 2000 |
| <i>M. polypophylla</i> (Lozano) Govaerts | Almanegra de Ventanas | The IUCN Red list of Threatened species. http://www.iucnredlist.org | 60–90 40–100 | Full exposure Dark | Antioquia, Colombia | Gómez, 2011 |
| <i>M. rajaniana</i> (Craib.) Figlar | unknown | This work | 100 | | Thailand | Chalermglin, 2012 |
| <i>M. sambuensis</i> (Pittier) Govaerts* | Molinillo | | 32.5 | Substrate/sand | Antioquia, Colombia | This work |
| | | | 27.5 | Substrate/2:1 soil-sand | | |
| | | | 22.5 | Substrate/soil | | |
| | | | 1 | Dark | | |
| | | | 2 | Full exposure | | |
| <i>M. sinica</i> (Law) Noot. | 緞子綠豆樹 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 15 | | Changsha, China | Cao et al., 2012 |
| <i>M. sirindhorniae</i> Noot. & Chalermglin | unknown | | 100 | | Thailand | Chalermglin, 2012 |
| <i>M. yarumaiensis</i> (Lozano) Govaerts | Almanegra de Yarumal | The IUCN Red list of Threatened species. http://www.iucnredlist.org | 90 68–100 | Dark Sawdust | Antioquia, Colombia | Gómez, 2011 |
| <i>M. yunnanensis</i> (Hu) Noot. | 云南拟克林丽木 | Encyclopedia of life EOL. http://eol.org/ | 66 20 27 33–66 | Stored 1 month Stored 2 months | Changsha, China Guangzhou, China | Cao et al., 2012 Li et al., 2000 |

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